

WEATHER FORECAST.
Partly cloudy to-day; to-morrow fair
and warmer; moderate north winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 69; lowest, 53.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The



Evening

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

ALLIES HOLD ALL POINTS AS BATTLE DRAGS; AMERICANS WIN SERINGES IN HARD FIGHTING; FRENCH REPEL FOUR ATTACKS NEAR OULCHY

CONSIDER PEACE TERMS, ADVICE OF LANSDOWNE

British Statesman Says the
Signs Indicate Enemy
Wants War to End.

WILSON VIEW IDEALISTIC

Time May Be Near When Preliminary Agreement Could Be Reached.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 31.—Another letter upon peace prospects written by the Marquis of Lansdowne was read at a conference of his supporters to-day. This latest utterance proposes no new policy. It consists largely of criticism of the Allies for their failure to state their war aims more specifically and urges them to take advantage of any opportunity for a discussion of terms.

The chief importance of Lord Lansdowne's letter is that he is the only British statesman of first rank who is listed in his own country and abroad, whether correctly or otherwise, as a pacifist, and his words will receive the greatest publicity in the countries of the Central Powers, where it is insisted they represent a powerful portion of British thought.

Earl Beauchamp presided over the conference, and Baron Buckmaster, former Lord Chancellor, and a few pacifist members of the Lords and Commons attended. A sympathetic letter from Arthur Henderson, the Labor leader in the House of Commons, was read. Lord Buckmaster said:

"My complaint is that whenever a reasonable suggestion of peace is made on the part of Germany it is always rejected in this country on the ground that it is inane. The people should know that all offers of peace are made public. I am uneasy lest the aim for which we entered the war are not the aims for which we are continuing it."

Received Apathetically.

The new Lansdowne letter has been apathetically received in political circles. The general Parliamentary opinion is said to be well summarized in the comment of one member of the House of Commons: "The letter is simply an elongation of Lansdowne's previous pronouncement, but it is an elongation leading nowhere."

In his letter the Marquis of Lansdowne says he is convinced there is a deep seated desire for a further explanation as to the conditions upon which we are prepared, not to make peace, but to open a discussion which might lead to peace.

Lord Lansdowne adds:

"We are about to commence the fifth year of the great struggle for liberty, and next week we shall celebrate the centenary of the battle of Waterloo, from the effort to put peace with honor in its light."

Costs Heavier Each Month.

"Meanwhile, with every month that passes the toll which the war is exacting becomes heavier and heavier. The civilian world is being drained of its resources, is spending its energies in purely destructive effort, each of which involves the further diminution of its reserves of power and the further mutilation of the machinery of production."

Lord Lansdowne refers to the estimates placing the cost of the war at \$50,000,000,000, of which \$20,000,000,000 have been killed and 6,000,000 made prisoner or numbered among the missing, and to the decline in the birth rate, which, according to the Registrar-General in a recent paper, is costing the belligerents 12,500,000 potential lives, of whom 650,000 have been lost to England and Wales.

"Sooner than accept a dishonorable peace," he says, "we are all ready to fight on to the bitter end." He dwells on the tragic loss of life and declares that the desire for peace is widespread among the enemy nations, adding:

Fourth Liberty Loan Sept. 28, Says McAdoo

Special Despatch to The Sun

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The fourth Liberty Loan campaign will begin September 28 and close October 19. Formal announcement to this effect was made by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo to-night.

The amount of subscriptions to be asked has not been finally determined. It is probable that the quotas of the reserve districts will be upon a \$5,000,000,000 basis, making the fourth loan by far the largest asked. On this basis all over subscriptions will be allotted.

Terms of the loan likewise have not been finally determined upon. It is assumed, however, that the interest rate will be the same as for the third loan, 4 1/2 per cent. The bonds will not carry any conversion privileges.

SOCIALIST PLEA TO SAVE RUSSIA

Two Leading Parties Ask Hearing by Great Britain and France.

BOLSHEVIKI CONDEMNED

Assertion Made That Mass of Workmen and Peasants Are at Point of Rising.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times

LONDON, July 31.—Official representatives of the Social Revolutionary and Social Democratic parties of Russia, who recently arrived here with the object of proceeding to England and France to awaken the western democracies to the true state of affairs in Russia, have issued a remarkable appeal to the Socialists of Europe, signed on behalf of the Social Democrats by Paul Axelrod and on behalf of the Social Revolutionaries by Nicholas Bounagoff.

Both of these were here last summer representing their respective parties in connection with the abortive attempt to organize an international Socialist conference. Bounagoff subsequently visited London, Paris and Rome. It should be observed further that neither recognizes Kereny as leader or spokesman of any group of Russians. This point is insisted upon by them, as by the leaders of all the other parties who have visited Stockholm.

The appeal opens with a description of the conditions that the Bolsheviks have brought about in Russia by destroying industry, disbanding the army and forcibly preventing any expression of the will or even of the opinion of the people. Even the friends of Russian democracy, it complains, do not realize the truth.

Manes Are Not Bolsheviks.

Statements such as that issued by the Petrograd workmen a few weeks ago regarding the effects of the Bolshevik tyranny, the bloody suppression of popular movements, the way in which thousands are dying of hunger and disease are treated even by the Socialist press of western Europe as cock and bull stories, and genuine popular expressions of indignation are disposed of indiscriminately as the propaganda of a counter revolution. The truth is that the overwhelming mass of the workmen and peasants not only are not Bolsheviks but are on the point of rising in arms against the Bolshevik tyranny.

In these circumstances the Social Democratic and the Social Revolutionary parties consider it their duty to propose the creation of an international commission consisting of representatives of all the Socialist parties to visit Russia, accompanied by trustworthy interpreters, and after inquiries on the spot give clear answers to the following questions:

1. Are we right when we declare that the Bolshevik Government has degenerated into an instrument of reaction and although it hides behind the words "the will of the workmen and peasants" does not shrink from the most extreme and violent measures of oppression directed against those same workmen and peasants?

Preservation of Power.

2. Are we right in declaring that the Bolshevik Government now has no other aim than to preserve at all costs its own power and that for this object it is ready to sacrifice all the conquests of the revolution and to take refuge in a system of terrorism directed not against the bourgeoisie but against other Socialists and the mass of the proletariat and peasants whom they represent, and that finally, eager to justify itself in the eyes of the foreign conqueror, has not hesitated (in connection with the Mirbach incident) to lay at his feet the bodies of 200 of their own Social Revolutionary countrymen?

3. Are we right in declaring that Bolshevism has done nothing to improve the lot of the Russian people, but has succeeded only in destroying industry and bringing universal unemployment and starvation?

4. Are we right in declaring the

GERMAN RULER OF UKRAINE AND HIS AID SLAIN

Field Marshal von Eichhorn
Victim of Bomb Thrown
by Revolutionist.

COUNTRY IN TURMOIL

Group That Assassinated Mirbach in Moscow Continues Reign of Terror.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun

LONDON, July 31.—The assassination of Field Marshal von Eichhorn, German military dictator in the Ukraine, following the murder of Count von Mirbach, Berlin's envoy to Moscow, undoubtedly has proved a great shock to official Germany, particularly in view of the fact that the German Foreign Office had relied heavily upon the mission of Dr. von Helfferich, the new Ambassador to Moscow, to exercise a pacifying influence upon Russia's increasing spirit of revolt against German domination.

It is now evident that the German penetration of the old Russian empire is going to prove more difficult and be attended by more dangers than Berlin anticipated. It is evident that Eichhorn's slayer belonged to the same revolutionary group of which the Mirbach murderers were members. Until recently this group has been closely associated with Premier Lenin and his followers, but they now appear to be in open revolt against the Bolshevik and their German masters.

More Trouble Expected.

The German is not wholly unprepared for serious trouble is indicated by a dispatch published in German newspapers, regarding affairs in Russia. The Cologne Gazette said this week: "Events connected with the rising revolutionary tendencies in Russia, which have been hitherto suppressed, have now become a serious danger to the German position in Russia. It is now necessary to take the most energetic measures to suppress the revolutionary movement. The German Government is determined to do this."

At butts headquarters in The Hague say the Berlin Tageblatt observes the reports indicate that the attack on Eichhorn originated in Social Revolutionary quarters, and as it is known that the Social Revolutionaries have extensive tendencies it is to be expected that the criminals must be sought among the Ukraine patriots who are opposed to the Government established with German assistance and inscribed on their banner the motto "Away with the Germans."

Moscow Direction Charged.

Forcibly, the Socialist organ, says the official telegraphic report assumes that the wires were pulled from Moscow this time. This would occasion renewed complications with the Bolsheviks of Great Russia. It is feared that peace with the east will afford much for the Germans to do.

Commenting on the charge that the outrage was the work of the Social Revolutionary party backed by the Entente Powers, the Paris Temps remarks:

"The German Government already has accused the Allies of the murder of Count von Mirbach. It is to be expected that the German Government will not be able to advance the slightest proof of the alleged complicity of the Entente. These attempts at diversion can deceive nobody. The regime set up in the Ukraine by the Germans—the military dictatorship, the deprivation of the peasants of land, the forced seizure of supplies—suffices to explain the popular ferment of which yesterday's outbreak probably is a mere episode."

DICTATOR RULED WITH IRON HAND

Wrung Supplies From Peasants for Shipment to Germany

London, July 31.—Independent Russia—that growing section of opinion which refuses to be dominated by the "cultured" Lenin-Trotsky rule—"viva Berlin"—has drawn another leaf from the ritual of the Bolshevik and resorted to murder to show its utter scorn for the Brest-Litovsk treaty. The news came to-day in the assassination in Kiev, the capital of Ukraine, on Tuesday of Field Marshal von Eichhorn, the German military dictator of Russia's granary, and his adjutant, Capt. von Dressler.

The assassination was simple. When von Eichhorn and his adjutant were driving through the streets of Kiev a

Continued on Third Page.

Kaiser Reviews War; Renews Victory Boast

AMSTERDAM, July 31.—Emperor William has issued a proclamation, dated August 1, addressed to the German army and navy, saying:

Serious years of war lie behind you. The German people, convinced of its just cause, resting on its hard sword and trusting in God's gracious help, has, with its faithful allies, confronted a world of enemies. Your victorious fighting spirit carried the war in the first year into the enemy's country and preserved the homeland from the horrors and devastation of war.

In the second and third years of the war, by your destructive blows, broke the strength of the enemy in the east. Meanwhile, your comrades in the west offered a brave and victorious front to enormously superior forces.

As the fruit of these victories, the fourth year of the war has brought us peace in the east. In the west the enemy was heavily hit by the force of your assault. The battles won in recent months count among the highest deeds of fame in German history.

You are in the midst of the hardest struggle. The desperate efforts of the enemy will, as hitherto, be foiled by your bravery. Of that I am certain and, with me, the entire Fatherland.

YANKS IN ITALY HALF NATIVE

Work of American Units Is Facilitated by Aid of Many Latins.

CAMP IN HISTORIC TOWNS

Warm Welcome Extended by People of Milan and Small Cities.

By WARD PRICE

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY, July 31.—I passed the whole of Tuesday at the headquarters of the first American infantry detachment to arrive at the Italian battle front—at one of those once famous but now half forgotten little towns in northern Italy whose battered walls and battlemented citadels tell of their old importance in the days when Pope fought Emperor.

They tell me that castle was built 500 years before Columbus discovered America, remarked a big sergeant from the middle West, to which statement none of his hearers made any comment. After a pause he added, "Well, I'll say that's going back some."

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BRIGANDAGE IN POLAND. Austria Organizing Force of Gen- darmes to Suppress Criminals.

AMSTERDAM, July 31.—As a measure for the suppression of brigandage in the province of Lodz, Poland, says a dispatch to the Berlin Tageblatt from Warsaw, the Austro-Hungarian authorities have organized a force of 700 Polish gendarmes, which will be increased shortly to 2,000.

The message reports that four citizens recently were shot in Lodz for robbery accompanied by violence, and that two policemen were shot in Lodz while arresting printers caught in printing forbidden pamphlets.

LIEGE CELEBRATES; FINED.

German Punish City for Halting Allied Victory.

LONDON, July 31.—The Maastricht newspaper Leeuwarder says the inhabitants of Liege, Belgium, held an enthusiastic public demonstration over the success of the Entente offensive on the Marne salient, during which the "Mareilaise" was sung.

Because of this the newspaper adds, the German Governor has ordered the curfew rung at 7 o'clock for several weeks. The city also has been fined.

INDIANS FIGHT, CRYING LIBERTY AS WAR WHOOP

Chiefs Falling in Battle Bid
American Tribesmen
Avenge Death.

TEUTON DINERS TRAPPED

Redskins Creep Inside Lines,
Bomb Chateau—"We Heap
Happy," They Say.

By RAYMOND G. CARROLL

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun and the Public Ledger

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 31.—Real American Indians fighting for the United States in a French forest preserve north of Chateau Thierry gave an impressive touch to recent operations. Instead of war paint and feathers they wore khaki and mushroom helmets, and their battle cry was "Liberty!" the same as their white brothers.

Sergeant Vidal Zuniga, a full blooded Indian and a graduate of the Indian school at Hildreville, Okla., said: "In a single American regiment advancing across the open country toward Nesle were twenty of my race, all famous patrol scouts from the reservations in Dakota. Our brave chief led leading his men just beyond Nesle, his last words being, 'Keep to the trail, boys!' Their Lieutenant, of the same college of which I am a graduate, was killed two weeks ago."

James Stittall, another one of the Redskins, said: "Most of us are from the Sioux tribe. My chief, who was killed, was so active during his last weeks that he could not stay in his dug-out long enough to have his wound stripes sewed on his sleeves, and so we had to bury him in a blanket without them."

Many Indians in Battle.

Scattered through the American divisions are Indians of whom live up to their old traditions of unexcelled bravery, with never a thought of surrender. Six of these daring Redskins a few nights ago penetrated the German lines for a depth of three miles. They went up to a chateau, where high German officers were having a banquet, and upon an arranged signal, with blood curdling whoops, they hurled hand grenades through several windows, completely spoiling the banquet. The entire patrol then returned intact to the American lines, where an Indian corporal, wearing a brown grin, reported: "Heard big feast. We throw in bombs. We happy. They very sad."

Privates Eddie Cosby of Springfield and Arthur Wallace of Leominster are two Massachusetts youngsters who were walking across a field when a huge German officer burst near them, completely burying Wallace under a pile of dirt. His companion was shell shocked, but upon recovery immediately thought of his chum, and although so stunned that he could hardly stand immediately set to work to dig out his companion.

He finally got Wallace out of the ground, raising him by the collar, and upon reaching a crossroads they were greeted by a new series of bursting shells and had to take shelter under a culvert for two hours. When they finally got back to headquarters the company captain heard Wallace ask: "What do you suppose happened to me?" At this Cosby put his hand inside his blouse and drew out a small American flag. "I guess this must be the answer," he said.

Private George Young Livermore of Kentucky, who went out into the shell and bullet swept forward area to bring back a message, said:

"It is no longer uncommon for men and women to grumble 'we have been deceived.' Always they couple Ukrainian grain and American troops as points upon which they have been deceived. Three months ago officers who were in Berlin confidently asserted that the Germans would take Paris and end the war. Now they say the war must end this year, because while it is true that Germany can go no further, neither can the Entente. They admit sickness and disease are steadily undermining the efficiency of the army, though they continue to assert that the allied armies are suffering the same fate."

In Berlin you hear appalling stories of the havoc wrought by allied airmen along the Rhine. In Mannheim the people are particularly wrought up, so much so that several suicides have been attributed to the anxious state of mind of the people. Alarms, always frequent, are often needless. Often in the middle of the night everybody has to scurry to cellars, only to learn later that the alarm was false.

Can Go Without Rations But Must Have Tobacco

"HERE, where the most unexpected comes never as a surprise, a man can go short on rations, or even go without them, and be satisfied, but when it comes to a lack of tobacco there is no possible compensation. It is a craving that food and sleep cannot eliminate."

"Now you can understand how we men who are away from the land of good smokes appreciate your generous gift."

So writes Sergeant H. S. Murray, Company C, Seventeenth Regiment Engineers (railway), somewhere in France, to a SUN Tobacco Fund contributor.

They can live without food, without collars or cuffs, but our soldiers in France cannot live without puffs. See page 5.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

ALLIES HARVEST WHEAT CLOSE TO LINES ON OURCO

While Airmen Fight Overhead, Franco-American
Units Gather Crops Left Behind on Battle-
fields When Germans Retreated.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun and the Public Ledger

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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 31.—Behind an iron screen of thundering guns the Franco-American agriculture and husbandry units resumed activity in the devastated area south of the line from Perce-en-Tardenois, Serings, Seray and Nesle, the German, during their seven weeks stay in the district, having failed to profit from the abundant grain yield in the fertile valleys of the Ourcq and Marne Rivers.

The harvesters, following close upon the heels of the advancing soldiers, presented a remarkable picture, cutting wheat, oats and corn in fields dotted with fresh graves of soldiers and the unburied carcasses of horses. In addition there was much broken debris of the retreating army, such as pieces of artillery, machine guns, helmets and empty ammunition cases.

During the course of a kite shaped tour of the entire region I saw hundreds of French peasants, men and women, picking beans and digging potatoes on the slopes of the rolling land, much like that we used to see from train windows in western New York but pitted everywhere with shell holes. Many were at work mending broken down vineyards or placing props under the torn limbs of orchard trees.

One French farmer from his seat on a reaper said: "We have to thank the good Lord and the brave Americans for this chance to gather our harvests."

This entire family, consisting of father and mother, two daughters and three small boys, was at work gathering up and binding the wheat, of grain, which they loaded on great two wheeled carts—all this within sound of the booming cannon just a few miles to the north and under the shadows of observation balloons and whirling airplanes. Occasionally the workers in the fields would stop to watch a stirring combat between allied and enemy aviators far overhead.

INFLUENZA CUTS FOE'S RESERVES

Heavy Fatalities Among the
Troops in Berlin Due to
Underfeeding.

COUNTRY DRAINED OF MEN

Even Krupp's Had to Furnish
Between Thirty and Forty
Thousand.

By CHARLES TOWER

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times

THE HAGUE, July 31.—A correspondent in Germany informs me that the Spanish influenza epidemic, which has been called to the troops held in reserve there, and that it is having a very bad effect. In one reserve division of guards the deaths in one week amounted to ten in one company, twelve in another, and five and six in several.

Underfed in the reserve divisions, and in the last few days, they have been having a very bad effect. As far as can be ascertained every available man in Germany has been summoned to the colors. Of Krupp's 200,000 workers between thirty and forty thousand have been called to the colors. The fact that the big German drive started in March, hardly discouraged because the long, heralded offensive failed to bring peace.

There are units which have had more experience in battle than others, but when news that have been held in reserve in the quiet zone, have been thrown into battle they soon distinguish themselves for the intelligent manner in which they carry out the tasks assigned to them.

There is one American unit which has been fighting ever since the German offensive started, and with the Scots, undying renown despite the fact that previous to the launching of the big German effort it had experienced only trench raids.

In the last ten days this unit has helped to slaughter the far famed Prussian Guard Division, which the Kaiser's commanders threw into the breach to stop the Americans. Such achievements give an indication of the fighting value of the Americans.

News that Scottish troops are in action near Rolsbos, where the Americans fought earlier, has aroused much interest all along the line. I have a very vivid impression of the day when the killed went up to the line in motor lorries. They passed American wounded coming away from the battlefield, and on every side there were the heartiest greetings, with a forest of waving arms and a shouting of "Blighy!" to the wounded Americans, who, disregarding the pain of their wounds, vigorously waved their hands in answer.

"Give 'em hell, boys!" the Americans shouted to the Scots, and "We will!" came the answer.

CZECHS WIN VOLGA BRIDGE.

Capture Gives Communication With Siberia.

LONDON, July 31.—The capture by the Czech-Slovaks in a surprise attack, of a large railway bridge at Syzran, in the Volga region, is reported in a Moscow despatch transmitted by the Central News correspondent at Amsterdam.

This capture, the message says, secures to the Czech-Slovaks in this region communication with Siberia.

The bridge in question is probably one of the Trans-Siberian, which crosses the Volga River. The location given is some twenty miles south of Simbirsk, about 450 miles southeast of Moscow.

AMSTERDAM, July 31.—According to Moscow newspapers the Czech-Slovaks have mobilized the classes of 1912 to 1913 at Kurgan. The workers and peasants, it is stated, protested strongly against this action (Kurgan and Omsk are in western Siberia).

Advice to those who want to sell their LIBERTY BONDS—Don't! Go to John Muir & Co., 61 Broadway—Ad.

Sudden Lull on Front With Armies Worn to Point of Exhaustion.

LINES ARE UNYIELDING

Six Allied Attacks Fail to
Gain More Ground North
of Ourcq.

COUNTER DRIVES FUTILE

Each Side Tenaciously Holds
and Infantry Action
Abandoned for Day.

London, July 31.—For some reason not stated there was a marked lull to-day on the battle front in the Marne salient, perhaps to enable both sides to bury their dead, possibly to bring up fresh forces, as both the Allies and the Germans must be weary to the point of exhaustion by the tremendous attacks and counter attacks that have been almost continuous since the French offensive began two weeks ago.

The Allies appear to be holding firmly all their gains, and the Germans for the moment have ceased their efforts to regain the ground they lost. Along the whole front, says the French night report, the day was marked only by artillery activity. "Quiet reigned throughout the day along the battle front," says the night statement from Berlin. The Germans report the capture of 4,000 prisoners in the last few days and of 24,000 since July 15, when the last German offensive began.

Heavy Fighting on Tuesday.

Fighting, however, was very fierce yesterday on the southwestern side of the salient and extended into last night. The new French positions east of Oulchy-le-Chateau were heavily attacked four times, but the lines were maintained intact. On the right bank of the Ourcq the struggle was intense northeast and northwest of Perce-en-Tardenois, Serings-en-Nesle, captured by the Americans yesterday in their brilliant drive past Seray, which itself changed hands nine times, was held first by one side, then by the other, then back again, but finally was taken by the Americans in a strong counter attack and at last accounts was still in their possession.

Berlin tells of violent counter attacks repulsed by the Germans at Sajony, northwest of Perce-en-Tardenois, and asserts that between that point and the Bois Meunier, to the east, French and American troops again attacked "deeply echeloned" (which is not their usual method of attack) about midday, but broke down after suffering "sanginary losses." It is also asserted that in the wood itself six futile attacks were made.

British Front Active.

On the British front the German artillery showed considerable activity southwest of Albert and east of Rebecq, the latter in the Lys salient, and somewhat less on both sides of the Somme and in the Kemmel region. Successful British raids were made during the night near Lens and north of Bethune in which prisoners were taken. An attempt was made by German troops against French positions in the Mondidier-Oise sector was repulsed.

Altogether, the day on the battle front in France was the quietest since July 14. Its most significant feature is that the French and Americans held all their positions intact. These positions were of the highest importance to the Germans and now are of almost equal value to the Allies. The French advance from Oulchy-le-Chateau included the villages of Grand Remy and Cugny and cleared the Germans from the hill of Chalmont, which was the centre of the German resistance on the western side of the salient.

German gun situated on the Butte of Chalmont had been able to rake the Soissons-Chateau Thierry road almost as far as Villers-Morillon and hurl a cross-fire upon the advancing French and American troops in the valley of the Ourcq. The French now are able to harass from this hill the enemy's movement and should be able to clear the angle between the Soissons-Chateau Thierry road and the railroad between Oulchy-le-Chateau and Fismes.

British Aid in Victory.

This attack was carried out by British and French divisions, the British, according to a French staff officer, bearing the heaviest part of the work and fighting brilliantly, says the correspondent of the London Daily Mail with the French army.

"The British" the correspondent writes, "were on the left of the French action as a flank guard on Sunday, when the attack was begun. The divisions met with strong resistance, but the French reached their objectives."

"On the second day the British made the chief attack, the French this time acting as a flank guard. The British objective was the line of heights beyond

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Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Second Page.